

## THE OPPOSITION—ITS OBJECTS.

"Big fleas have little fleas,  
And these have less to bite 'em;  
While these fleas have lesser fleas—  
And so, ad infinitum!"

The above poetical effusion may be said to trace, as with a finger of light, the career of a party once known to mankind under the appellation of Whiggery, but which has degenerated through the mutations of past years into a confused mass of dilapidated materials, which are scattered over the whole country, and have been denominated by all right-minded persons as novel nuisances. It requires at our hands an Herculean effort to produce the requisite courage to strike a blow at its Lilliputian progress, and thereby save some of our friends from the mortification which must result from an exposure of its intentions and designs in the event they attach their fortunes to its fate. We admit that the task is more painful than pleasing, while at the same time we believe that all human undertakings are both instructive and destructive from the very nature of mental and physical organizations.

To every intelligent reader it is known that the remnants of disbanded opposition to the Democratic party are again attempting to reunite their broken bands and corrupt cohorts under some standard inscribed with mongrel principles, which will soon be unfurled to the breeze. We do not allude particularly to Mississippi, but other Southern States in which they have proceeded to make nominations for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election. To imagine that this banner will be a nucleus around which will be gathered the fossilized remains of political corruption, would not be a violent presumption. The basis of union among them is that which belongs to robbers in a predatory excursion—a division of spoils, "unbecoming consequences."

Should the control of the Government fall into the possession of the Opposition, we verily believe that its fate would be a more unenviable one than that of the man who "went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his raiment." Roaming over an almost boundless extent of territory, no two advocates of the same policy, because each of the incongruous component parts of their political faith breathes a Carthaginian animosity towards the other; but then it is frequently the case that we witness a marvelous adaptability to accommodate the whole to the condition of affairs that surround each part.

Parties, hitherto, have been so organized as to guarantee a sameness of sentiment to the great body of their advocates, in order that discordant discussions, growing out of continual contradiction from ignorance of their policy, might be abandoned. For this reason, an outline of principles, commonly called "political platforms," was adopted, so that each member of the organization could be furnished with the rudiments and fundamental doctrines of a policy which must work certain results.

Unlike all the other parties which, for half a century have waved the flag of opposition to Democracy under different names, this, laying aside every feeling of veneration and respect for political precedents, scorns that steady devotion to fixed principles and certain measures which alone is great and mainly in human action.

We come now to a discussion of its objects as they appear to our mind from the lights before us. One of the authorized exponents of the faith of that party has recently presented to the country a synopsis of its policy, from which we extract the following, as a specimen of its treacherous tenor. To the people of the South, the coming aggressions of the North should fade into insignificance, when brought into comparison with the damnable sentiments of the blustering Botta, of the Old Dominion, who, by his abominable advocacy of detestable dogmas, has dampened the impetuous ardor of his jaded adherents. The following words are infamous enough to invoke the contempt of all decent and respectable men. He said:

"It has not been very long since a gentleman somewhat prominent in the ranks of the Democracy, whom I met on the street, said to me, 'Mr. Botta, I have a question to propound to you, if you have no objection.' 'Certainly not, sir.' 'I want to know,' said he, 'if you are in favor of a coalition with the Black Republican party in the election of 1860?' 'My good friend,' said I, 'I don't wish you to misunderstand me; I wish to say, that if there was a State in this Union composed of free negroes, and the Constitution gave them the right to vote, I would be much obliged to them to help me to elect our party.' [Laughter and applause.] I put the question to him which I propounded a while ago in your hearing, from the remarks which I read, if he would not gladly receive any aid to rescue the ship on fire. 'Would you,' said I, 'not do it?' 'No, sir,' said he, 'I would rather be beaten than receive aid from that quarter.'"

Would not the honest sentiment of our respectable community feel outraged by listening to so ignoble an admission of moral depravity and political turpitude. Though Botta has been long blasted by notoriety and covered with ignominy, it seems strange that an audience would applaud his windy declamation. He seems to be the legitimate representative of all political villainies, and well does he wear his honors. A perverter of facts by profession, he is a coward from instinct.

For the edification of the people of the State, as well as for our own gratification, we would like to know if our contemporary of the Vicksburg Whig endorses the preceding as well as the subsequent foam and froth of his distinguished brain. We will give our readers the benefit of the Whig's reply. Read the extract below:

"But the matter over which the most of this frothy but dangerous patriotism is expended, is the status of slavery in our own country. The Democratic party is the author of those laws, the legitimate operation of which is now said to be wrong under which the South labors. But after having made them, they cry out against their injustice, and clamor for disunion, as though they had never passed them."

The Whig party, whenever it dared to

speaking, warned these men of the consequences of passing the Kansas Nebraska law, and of repealing the Missouri Compromise; and now that their consequences are developing themselves, and they find themselves held accountable by the people, and about to be put out of power, they talk awfully serious of that day when it shall become necessary for the slave States to secede from the Union. The leaders of the Democratic party in the Southern States had rather see the Government destroyed to-morrow than to have their party organization destroyed. But then they must remember that there is an old Whig party which had rather see any office holder of that party at the plow handles—where ninety-nine of a hundred ought to be—or even at the bottom of the sea, than have one day of unnecessary trouble between the two sections of the country. As one of that party, I had. And I am willing to vote with any party that can help me throw the Democracy overboard. I can't be scared off either, by being told that I am aiding Black Republicans. That I may be; but of the alternatives I would take that party in preference to the Democracy, every day in the week—for though it is foolhardy in its fanaticism regarding slavery, yet the South is in no danger from it. We have always controlled it on that subject, and can always do it when the contest is purely between slavery and anti-slavery. Apart from that one idea, it is a far less dangerous party to the peace and liberty of the country than the Democratic party. It has no wild notions about acquiring more territory—establishing protectorates over foreign governments—re-opening the slave trade—or defending the Monroe doctrine—all of which involve great and unnecessary danger to the welfare of our country. And, so far as the question of slavery itself is concerned, the South has an hundred fold more to complain of from the action of the Democracy, than of the Republican party. No law has been passed by the latter of which we complain. On the contrary, all that we to-day complain of, are those laws and measures which constitute the platform of Democracy. That party has in every instance passed the laws which have injured the South—while the Abolitionists have done nothing further than to annoy us with their foolish babble. They never have had the power to do us mischief, nor they can never have. It is the Democratic party that has done and is still doing the damage.

I am a Whig, a Southern rights man, and in favor of saving the Union, because I believe it can be saved, and all sections of the country done justice to, so soon as the Democratic party can be destroyed—and the everlasting political juggling of that miserable party can be made to give way to truth and fair dealing. I hate the Republican party, because of its narrow minded meanness; but I hate the Democracy more, because it has proven itself to be more dangerous in its general tendencies, more false in its details, and led by men, in general, without intellect, who are disposed to destroy the peace of society, to keep political position, rather than resort to honest private labor—and because the principles and methods used by it, in order to sustain its organization, are such as will always keep its weakest and most wrong-headed, reckless men in front as leaders, while all its best men have to remain behind. It would take me some pages to show the reasons, which I am not disposed to do at present.

TERrible STEAMBOAT DISASTER.  
Explosion of the Steamer St. Nicholas.—Forty-eight lives lost.—Twenty-one badly scalded.—Names of lost and saved.—Boat and cargo total loss.

We clip the following from the telegraphic reports to the New Orleans Delta:  
MEMPHIS, April 25.—The splendid steamer St. Nicholas, Capt. McMullen, of the New Orleans and St. Louis line of packets, met with a terrible disaster last night, by the explosion of one of her boilers.

The explosion occurred at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, at Island Sixty, and, as far as has yet been ascertained, forty-eight lives were lost, and twenty-eight were badly scalded or wounded.

The St. Nicholas was on her way from St. Louis to New Orleans, with a large number of passengers and full freight.

The explosion occurred about forty-five miles below this city, and about half way between here and Helena.

The steamer Susquehanna, from New Orleans, which arrived here to-day, brought up the first intelligence of the disaster, and also brings a large number of the killed, wounded and saved.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. Among the killed and missing are Capt. McMullen, of the St. Nicholas; Mrs. B. V. Gline, wife of the first clerk of the St. Nicholas; Miss Dunnica, the clerk's cousin; Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Chrysoy, a lady with a babe, (name unknown); Wm. Falkner, of McGregor's Landing, Iowa; a lady, (name unknown); William Few, first engineer, and John Jenkins, second engineer of the St. Nicholas, from Hillsborough City; the pastry cook, two berth-makers, Joseph Ditter, pantryman; Miss Jackson, chambermaid, of St. Louis; Zed Armer, Mr. Alexander, a gentleman from Baton Rouge—name unknown; Edward Stephens, one of the pilots of the St. Nicholas, from St. Louis; John Lumbek, fireman, together with thirteen deck hands and firemen (names not given), and five slave women.

Among the badly scalded are Benjamin V. Gline, of St. Louis, first clerk of the St. Nicholas; J. S. Aull, of Warrenton, Miss.; Jacob Largibor, of Pittsburg, Pa.; B. B. Stuart, of Stanton; Thomas Carter, of Tamango, Schuykill county, Pa.; Miss Ella Kennedy, of Brunswick, Missouri; Rose St. John, chambermaid, of New Orleans; Wm. Pennybaker, watchman, of St. Louis; Fred. Miller, George McElgie, Andy Steck, fireman; D. Capps, of Farmington, Ill.; and O. H. Reynolds, of Sioux City.

Among those who were slightly scalded, are G. H. Gilcom, the second clerk of the St. Nicholas; Joseph Wolfe, John McAlpin, of St. Louis, and barkeeper of the St. Nicholas.

The names of the saved, as far as learned, are as follows: Christopher Mosser, second cook of the St. Nicholas; Gustavus Heleady, mess-room tender; Daniel Hostet, second steward; James Chilton, second pantryman; Andrew W. Heaps, third cook; P. J. Casey, the Texas tender of the boat; George H. Guild, one of the strikers; Lewis Shafer, Simpson Mahoney, Joseph Raco, Andrew Mentel, Jacob Derror, Joseph Keip, Fred

erick Miller, and John Grousk, fireman; John H. Jackson, carpenter of the boat; John Blaize, first mate of the St. Nicholas; James Roid, one of the pilots; Joseph Hamilton, porter; Wesley Marer and Fred Miller, deck hands; John Pennybaker, second mate of the boat; R. J. Fairroom, cabin boy on the boat; Jacob M. Leonard, second steersman; John R. Butler, of Decatur county, Ga.; Thomas F. Maxwell, ditto; Edward R. Ferris, George W. Chryson, Boyle Traverse, Mr. Mardock, G. W. Jennings, Jacob Wagner, William Miller, residence not known; Miss Mary A. Breen, Miss Mary J. Donahon, P. C. Brown, of Nauvoo; James Purl, of Franklin, La.; George Michael, James S. McKee, of Rochester, Pa.; W. B. Lynch, of Saline county, Mo.

The above named persons saved were brought to this city by the steamer Susquehanna, also brought up sixteen of the unfortunate sufferers, who are shockingly wounded, being scalded, or mangled by the explosion. These unfortunate sufferers have been placed under the care of the city authorities and our benevolent societies, and every attention and care will be bestowed upon them to relieve their sufferings, with the aid of the best medical attendance. The passengers of the St. Nicholas who were brought up on the Susquehanna, speak in high terms of Capt. Williamson's conduct, and of the kind attention they received from all on board the Susquehanna.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NEW YEAR.—With the beginning of the New Year, we all, more or less, form plans for the future. We revise the books of the past, and examine wherein we have committed errors. Let us strive to improve upon our experience. If we have been unfortunate in enterprises or speculations, let us see wherein we can remedy our mistakes. The world is made up, in a great measure, by haphazards. We are all, to a great extent, governed by the ebbs and flow of the tide of fortune. Should you wish to "take it at its flood," you cannot do better than to enclose \$10, \$5, or \$25, to Wood, Eddy & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or to the same firm at Augusta, Ga. These gentlemen are the proprietors of the legalized lotteries of these States—secured by charter of their respective legislatures—and previously under the management of Messrs. Gregory & Maury, and Messrs. S. Swan & Co. The names of the present managers are a guaranty for the faithful discharge of all pecuniary obligations incurred by them.

The Jackson Eagle of last Saturday announces the sudden death of Philip Hilzheim, of apoplexy. Mr. Hilzheim was a generous, genial and warm hearted man, and his death will be mourned by many friends.

Heavily is a rock on which many a man makes shipwreck, while in search of the pearls that adorn it.

## Special Notices.

Nothing is so becoming to a man or woman as a soft, luxuriant head of hair. It is the crowning adornment of humanity. But alas! how soon it is lost, and with it all beauty, unless nourished and invigorated by some chemical preparation, for which nothing has yet been discovered equal to Prof. Wood's Preparation.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words, Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York, are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., are becoming very prevalent among our citizens. We would advise all who may be afflicted with those distressing complaints to go at once and get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is just the remedy to cure all diseases of the liver and stomach. See advertisement.

## NO FAMILY

Can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. \* \* \* The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. PMA. FORTEN, 420 Broad St., Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ring bone, Spavin and Founders. Beware of Imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. Also Lyons celebrated Insect Powder.

## The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. D.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by P. B. COOK & CO. THOMPSON & GRAY, in Yazoo City.

J. C. LANIER & CO., Vicksburg, General Agents for Mississippi. And sold by all respectable druggists. January 1, 1859. (18-1)

## NEW COTTON SPINNER.

To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Editors of Papers, and the Friends of the South—Patented Invention for Spinning the Cotton Crop on the Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net income is doubled or more than doubled!

THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years' experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicality is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hemphill's to the gin and the baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same steam or water power that now grinds and hales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop, and the labor of a few black negroes and women, instead of a field hand, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the baling and rope, and lessened charges, (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant as they will be on a double amount), and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and pack-house of the plantation, and out of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19 1/2 to 22 1/2 c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fair range of prices than we now do for cotton. The people, from end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I must distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, &c., necessary to raise it—the heavy annual expenses and risk of raising, ginning and packing the crop, let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it; to buy his machinery, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin, he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he takes. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarn, and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below his cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have on time for city acceptance. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his. Contrasts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upward will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to me here, or at Mobile.

AGENTS WANTED.—Editors of newspapers, throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon this being presented to me, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

GEO. G. HENRY. (18-4)

New Orleans, April 16, 1859.

## ODD FELLOWS' HALL!

## LECTURES

On Human Science, by Prof.

## O. S. FOWLER.

FIRST LECTURE FREE.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, of New York, will commence a Course of Four Lectures, at Odd Fellows' Hall,

Saturday Night, April 30,

at half-past seven o'clock, on

## PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY!

Or, Life—Its Laws, Organs, Functions, and Improvement. Closing with

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Of citizens selected by the audience.

1st LECTURE—Admission Free—Saturday night, April 30.

## Health; and Phrenology:

Its Principles, Proofs, Uses, Signs of character, &c.

LIFE—Its laws and ends. What am I? Organization as character. Coarse, fine, strong, weak, and other textures.

HEALTH—Its conditions and restoration.—Breathing, exercise, sleeping, &c.

FORM AS CHARACTER—Tall, short, prominent, smooth, sharp, broad, thin, bony, and other shapes, and their accompanying characteristics. Resemblance between man and animal, in looks and disposition. Eye, walk, laugh, speech, &c., as indicating character. Natural language. Physiognomy. Phrenology—definition, discovery, proofs. Plurality of the faculties. Pathological facts. Animal and human skulls contrasted. Size a measure of power. The races. Great men. Idiots. Exhibition of paintings of noted personages. Uses and dignity of Human Science.

2d LECTURE—Admission, 25 cts.—Monday night, May 2d.

## Self-Culture and Children.

Or, Good Heads and Bodies, and how to improve both.

LIFE'S THREE ENDS—Happiness, Self-improvement, and Children. All secured by the right exercise of our faculties. First, Good Bodies. Right rearing of children. Why 300,000 die annually. The three periods—viz, muscular, and growing. "Young America." 2d. Normal and abnormal action of the functions. Health as affecting morals. 3d. Harmony. Discordant action. 4th. Supremacy of the moral and intellectual over the passions. 5th. Proportion between all the functions. Can organs be enlarged and diminished by culture? Means. Phrenology shows what to cultivate and restrain, and how—in ourselves, in children. Special treatment adapted to each child. Shall children's wills be subdued? Forced obedience. Persuasion better than force. Guiding will by reason, and reason by conscience. Promises and threatening. Precept. Example. How they come by bad traits. Love, the great governing instrumentality, &c.

This lecture expounds those FIRST PRINCIPLES which govern human life. It is both pre-eminently philosophical and practical; will revolutionize the family government of all parents who hear it, and teach all the road to SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND HAPPINESS. Mothers, especially, should hear it. And to teachers it will be invaluable.

3d LECTURE—Admission, 25 cts.—Tuesday night, May 3d.

## MATHIMONY;

Or, Love; its Laws, and Power to Build Up or Break Down. Selection or Mutual Adaptation; Courtship, its Fatal Errors, and Right Management; its Married Life, its Quickends, and how to render all marriages happy for life.

Marriage is the most essential of life. It "makes" or "breaks" one and all. Infinitely important, that it should be taken just right. This lecture discusses those first laws which, followed, will conduct you to a happy union for life, with a congenial spirit.

THE LOVE ELEMENT, its rationale. Treatment due between ladies and gentlemen, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, boys and girls. Love beautifies all; increases every life-function. Disappointment crushes all. Cure. Laws and conditions of love. SELF-CONTROL. Mutual adaptation. What qualifications attract; what repel; and why. Choosing phrenologically. Health; ages; female education; it and unfit young men; as you get women—fast, slow, and sensible; cousins; how young men and women should treat each other; marrying money.—Courtship, its fatal errors; keeping company—"just for fun"; "counting by the quarter"; one love vs. free love; trifling with the affections; separating lovers; forced matches; interfering old folks; meddling relatives; second marriages; divorce; adulterous courtship; or how to enlist and perpetuate a whole-souled affection. MARRIED LIFE and Etiquette; what invariably endures, and what alienates; the first year; unbecoming offenses; jealousy; reconciliation easy; means; moulding and being moulded; all interests in common; presents; infidelity; care for securing perfect oneness; model husbands; or how wives should manage the angel of affection; simple families; an improved race.

4th LECTURE—Admission, 50 cts.—Wednesday night, May 4th. This Lecture is to gentlemen only.

## SEXUALITY;

And Nature's Creative Institutes, expounded and applied to the production of Superior Offspring, including Male and Female Perfection and Restoration. Illustrated by manikin models, especially of the feminine structure and incipient life.

Please read carefully the following—

## SYNOPSIS;

Nature's most important function—the creative—effected by the male and female institutes. What each sex confers on offspring. Resemblance of children to the father—in color, shape and character.

Male. Interrelation between the sexuality and every other organ and function. Enlargement. Impaired sexuality. Effects on body and mind. Causes. Disappearance. Masculine exhaustion. Signs.—Cures. Existing parental status transmitted. Illegitimacy. Predetermination of the sex. Mental life should predominate over physical. Signs of complete manhood. Signs of complete womanhood.

Perfect male and female forms. What each sex likes and dislikes in the other, and why. Rules for pairing. Signs of a good wife. Signs of a good husband. Signs of superior maternal capacity. Rationale of the feminine structure. Exhibition of the models.—Examinations.

No vice, no miseries, no destruction of soul and body equal those consequent on perverted sexuality, and ignorance of the right order of this lecture. Our growth and our life, and our future shows how, by pointing out "a more excellent way." It treats delicate subjects philosophically, and thereby, properly. Every where, and especially by students, middle-aged men, divines, teachers—in fact, one and all—it has been commended in the highest terms. Senator Jones of Iowa, said of it: "It is the very best and most useful lecture I ever heard on any subject. Fathers, it will teach you some most important truths." Said the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, finds Western homes for New York's indigent children: "I would have bound myself ten years to serve any man who would have given me this lecture as to before my marriage; and meeting a medical acquaintance at another place where he saw it announced, said most emphatically: 'Do attend all Prof. Fowler's lectures, if possible. Do not fail to attend his Special Lecture, and take along all the men you can induce to go.' It has a majesty and a dignity of truth and practical application nowhere equalled. It teaches the lessons of the very highest practical beauty and utility, more valuable than dollars and cents, and to be learned nowhere else. Indeed it is a great public benefaction, as all who have heard it attest. Do not fail to hear, judge and profit."

## Phrenological Examinations.

With FULLY WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTER, marked charts, and advice in regard to Health, Self-Culture, T. tests, Selection, Marriage, Management of Children, &c., daily, commencing Saturday morning, 30th inst., at the Parlor of Mason House. Call at once, as in all places his rooms are invariably crowded toward the last of his stay.

D. B. MELLISH, Agt.

April 29th, 1859-11.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Yazoo County, Mississippi, made at the March Term, thereof, 1859, I will, as Administrator of N. W. Ellis, deceased, on Monday, the 23rd day of May next, within the hours prescribed by law, at the door of the Court House of said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following claims belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:

A B Brashire	Here,	\$ 99 78
Thomas Baker	do	90 74
J B Case	do	19 87
J J Clark	do	25 47
W H Denon	do	5 82
David Daniels	do	20 06
W F Gubberry	do	13 44
M H Gage	do	66 70
F T Grayson	do	10 09
Jno M Hollingsworth	do	233 87
R G Harrington	do	9 82
John Hight	do	13 14
A B Johnson	do	150 98
W F Lanikin	do	55 75
J Lamkin	do	233 87
T Leona	do	25 00
T T Lamkin	do	69 15
E Lowe	do	12 55
L W Lear	do	9 82